Lycée laymoune 12021-2022 & Semestre 1> ¿
Lycée laymoune 12021-2022 & Semestre .1> ¿ 2 ème. Bac. Comptabilité [Modèle n° 2]
(EX.1) Soit (LIn) nem la suite définie par :
U <sub>0</sub> = 0 et (∀n ∈ N) U <sub>n+1</sub> = 1/2 U <sub>n</sub> - 2/3
19 Calculer U, et U2.
2º/ Posons: $(\forall n \in IN)$ $\forall n = -\frac{4}{3} - \ln n$ 2º-a) Vérifier que la suite $(\forall n)_{n \in IN}$ et géométrique de
raison 9 = 9
2-b) Mq: $(\forall n \in \mathbb{N})$ ; $\forall n = -\frac{4}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$
20-c) En déduire Un en fonction de n et calculor limun.
[EX.2] Boit f la fonction définie par l'expression?
$f(x) = \frac{2x\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x} - 1}{\sqrt{x}}$ 10/ Déterminer D le domaine de définition de f.
20/ Vérifier que: $(\forall x \in D)$ ; $f(x) = &x - 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$
3% Calculer lim f(x) et donner une interprétation
géométrique du résultat.
que la droite $(\Delta)$ : $y = 2x - 1$ est asymptote
oblique à (Ef) au voisinage de (+∞).
5% Etudier la position de (Ef) pur rapport à (D)
6% Calculer f(1) et construire (Ef)
_ * fin * —

2 eme Bac Comptabilité. (Demestre.1) [2022] Correction du modèle n° 2 du DS. n° 2 U0= 0 et (VnEIN) Un+1 = 1 Un - 2 EXERCICE! 19 U<sub>4</sub> = 1 U<sub>0</sub> - 2 = 1×0 - 2 = 0 - 2 = -2 3  $U_{g} = \frac{1}{2}U_{1} - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{2}x(-\frac{2}{3}) - \frac{2}{3} = -\frac{1}{3} - \frac{2}{3} = -\frac{3}{3} = \boxed{-1}$ (∀n∈IN) on = - = -4 - Un 2-a) Soit nEN:  $v_{n+1} = -\frac{4}{3} - U_{n+1} = -\frac{4}{3} - \left(\frac{1}{2}U_n - \frac{2}{3}\right)$  $-\frac{4}{3} - \frac{1}{2}U_n + \frac{3}{3} = -\frac{4}{3} + \frac{3}{3} - \frac{1}{2}U_n$  $= -\frac{4+2}{3} - \frac{1}{2}U_n = -\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2}U_n = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{-2}{3} - \frac{1}{2}U_n$  $= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{2(-2)}{3} - u_n \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( -\frac{4}{3} - u_n \right) = \frac{1}{2} v_n$ donc la suite  $(\nabla_n)$  est géométrique de raison  $q = \frac{1}{2}$ . 2°-6) Comme (Vn) sot géométrique de raison  $q=\frac{1}{2}$ (YneN) on = 9"00  $v_0 = -\frac{4}{3} - u_0$  (car  $v_n = -\frac{4}{3} - u_n$ )  $= -\frac{4}{3} - 0 = \left| -\frac{4}{3} \right|$  $(\forall n \in IIV)$   $v_n = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n \times \left(-\frac{4}{3}\right) = \left|-\frac{4}{3}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n\right|$ donc : 20\_c) Un en fonction de n: on sait que: Vnell; vn=-3-4,  $U_n = -v_n - \frac{4}{3}$ donc!  $=-\left(-\frac{4}{3}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n}\right)-\frac{4}{3}$ 

(4ntin) 
$$u_n = \frac{4}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n - \frac{4}{3}$$

on a: 
$$-1 < \frac{1}{2} < 1$$
 donc:  $\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n = 0$ 

donc: 
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{4}{3} \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n - \frac{4}{3}$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \times 0 - \frac{4}{3} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{4}{3} \\ -\frac{4}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f(z) = \frac{2 \times \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{z} - 1}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$D = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, & \alpha \geqslant 0 \text{ et } \sqrt{\alpha} \neq 0 \right\} \\ = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, & \alpha \geqslant 0 \text{ et } \sqrt{\alpha} \neq 0 \right\} \\ = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, & \alpha \geqslant 0 \end{array} \right\} \\ = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, & \alpha \geqslant 0 \end{array} \right\} \\ = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, & \alpha \geqslant 0 \end{array} \right\} \\ = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, & \alpha \geqslant 0 \end{array} \right\} \\ = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, & \alpha \geqslant 0 \end{array} \right\} \\ = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, & \alpha \geqslant 0 \end{array} \right\} \\ = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, & \alpha \geqslant 0 \end{array} \right\} \\ = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, & \alpha \geqslant 0 \end{array} \right\} \\ = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, & \alpha \geqslant 0 \end{array} \right\} \\ = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, & \alpha \geqslant 0 \end{array} \right\} \\ = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, & \alpha \geqslant 0 \end{array} \right\} \\ = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, & \alpha \geqslant 0 \end{array} \right\} \\ = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, & \alpha \geqslant 0 \end{array} \right\} \\ = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, & \alpha \geqslant 0 \end{array} \right\} \\ = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, & \alpha \geqslant 0 \end{array} \right\} \\ = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, & \alpha \geqslant 0 \end{array} \right\} \\ = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, & \alpha \geqslant 0 \end{array} \right\} \\ = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, & \alpha \geqslant 0 \end{array} \right\} \\ = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, & \alpha \geqslant 0 \end{array} \right\} \\ = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, & \alpha \geqslant 0 \end{array} \right\} \\ = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, & \alpha \geqslant 0 \end{array} \right\} \\ = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, & \alpha \geqslant 0 \end{array} \right\} \\ = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, & \alpha \geqslant 0 \end{array} \right\} \\ = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, & \alpha \geqslant 0 \end{array} \right\} \\ = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, & \alpha \geqslant 0 \end{array} \right\} \\ = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, & \alpha \geqslant 0 \end{array} \right\} \\ = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, & \alpha \geqslant 0 \end{array} \right\} \\ = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, & \alpha \geqslant 0 \end{array} \right\} \\ = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, & \alpha \geqslant 0 \end{array} \right\} \\ = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, & \alpha \geqslant 0 \end{array} \right\} \\ = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, & \alpha \geqslant 0 \end{array} \right\} \\ = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, & \alpha \geqslant 0 \end{array} \right\} \\ = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, & \alpha \geqslant 0 \end{array} \right\} \\ = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, & \alpha \geqslant 0 \end{array} \right\} \\ = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, & \alpha \geqslant 0 \end{array} \right\} \\ = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, & \alpha \geqslant 0 \end{array} \right\} \\ = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, & \alpha \geqslant 0 \end{array} \right\} \\ = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, & \alpha \geqslant 0 \end{array} \right\} \\ = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, & \alpha \geqslant 0 \end{array} \right\} \\ = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, & \alpha \geqslant 0 \end{array} \right\} \\ = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, & \alpha \geqslant 0 \end{array} \right\} \\ = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, & \alpha \geqslant 0 \end{array} \right\} \\ = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, & \alpha \geqslant 0 \end{array} \right\} \\ = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, & \alpha \geqslant 0 \end{array} \right\} \\ = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, & \alpha \geqslant 0 \end{array} \right\} \\ = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, & \alpha \geqslant 0 \end{array} \right\} \\ = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, & \alpha \geqslant 0 \end{array} \right\} \\ = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, & \alpha \geqslant 0 \end{array} \right\} \\ = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, & \alpha \geqslant 0 \end{array} \right\} \\ = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, & \alpha \geqslant 0 \end{array} \right\} \\ = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, & \alpha \geqslant 0 \end{array} \right\} \\ = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, & \alpha \geqslant 0 \end{array} \right\} \\ = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, & \alpha \geqslant 0 \end{array} \right\} \\ = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, & \alpha \geqslant 0 \end{array} \right$$

$$f(z) = \frac{2 x \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x} - 1}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{2 x \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$= 2\alpha - 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}}$$

$$= 2x - 1 - \sqrt{x}$$

$$= 2x \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x} - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 + 1 \Rightarrow 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 + 1 \Rightarrow 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 + 1 \Rightarrow 0$$

interprétation: (Ef) admet une asymptote verticale d'équation: x = 0.

$$= 2k - 4 - \frac{1}{2k} - 2k + 1 = -\frac{1}{2k}$$

 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left[ f(x) - (2x - 1) \right] = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} = 0$ donc : Décluction: La droite (d) d'équation y=2x-1 est asymptote oblique à (Ef) au voisinage 5% Position (relative) de (Ef) par rapport Le signe de (f(x)-y). on a:  $f(x) - y = -\frac{1}{2}$  <0 pour tout  $x \in D$ donc (ef) est au dessus (c'izi) la elroite  $(\Delta)$ . (sur D).  $f(1) = \frac{2-1-1}{1}$ Construction de (Ef):